

SOURCE CODE: UR/0366/66/0XY/002/0092/0096

ACC NR: AY007683

AUTHOR: Bayborodov, Yu. T.; Gott, Yu. V.; Ioffe, M. S.; Kushmanov, Ig. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Unstable states of a plasma in a trap with combined field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Plazma v redaktsiyu, v. 3,  
no. 2, 1966, 92-96TOPIC TAGS: plasma instability, plasma density, spectrometer, ion current, plasma  
antenna, plasma injection

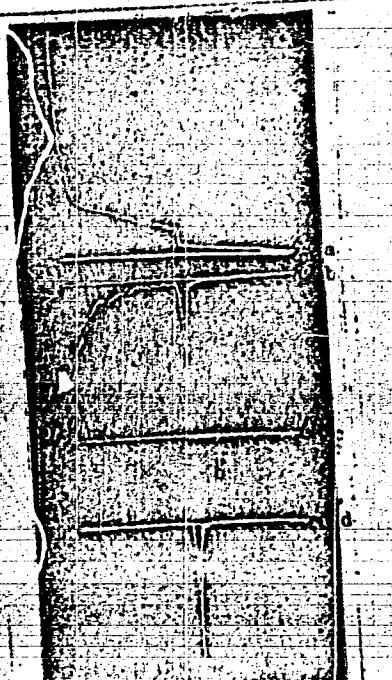
ABSTRACT: The authors investigate distinct unstable states of a plasma observed in a trap with combined field ("minimum B" type) and offer a possible interpretation of the physical nature of the instability. It has been established that each density drop is accompanied by the appearance of high-frequency fields in the plasma. A loop antenna installed near the trap wall registered a burst of electromagnetic radiation whose spectrum consists of the ion-cyclotron frequency and its harmonics (Fig. 1d); the frequency corresponds to the magnitude of the magnetic field in the central region of the trap. The burst duration, as well as the duration of the drop itself, is 15 - 20  $\mu$ sec. Figure 1c shows the flux of neutral atoms produced by charge exchange and possessing an energy of 36 keV. At the start of the plasma decay there are no ions with this energy, and their appearance coincides exactly

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with the instant of the jump. (An energy of 40 keV corresponds to proton Larmor orbits with diameter equal to the radius of the vacuum chamber. According to the conditions of collimation of the flux of charge-exchange products entering the spectrometer, protons with higher energies could not be registered in these experiments.) To observe directly the plasma loss during the time of the drop and to ascertain the localization of this loss, the flux of particles from the plasma to the walls of the chamber was measured. On the inner surface of the chamber a total of 26 plate electrodes were installed in order to register the ion current to different elements of the wall surrounding the plasma. Short-duration ejection of particles, both to the ends of the trap and to the side wall, was shown to occur in synchronism with the density jumps (Fig. 1b). Comparison of the signals at the

Fig. 1. a - Flux of neutral particles due to charge exchange, b - ion current to the side wall of the chamber, c - signal from energy spectrometer ( $E = 36$  keV), d - signal from loop antenna.



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different electrodes showed that the loss occurs predominantly along the force lines of the resultant magnetic field through the end and radial mirrors. The data shows that the density jumps are due to a short burst of instability of the ion-cyclotron type. This is evidenced both by the frequency spectrum of the produced alternating fields and in the appearance of a group of ions accelerated to high energies in a transverse direction. The acceleration of the ions is apparently produced in resonant fashion in fields of cyclotron frequency that are produced in the plasma, and in this respect it is completely analogous to the acceleration observed in traps with external injection when the Harris anisotropic cyclotron instability is excited. The authors note that density jumps outward similar to those described in this article were observed also in a decaying plasma with hot electrons. In this case the instability develops at electron-cyclotron frequencies. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 02Dec65 / ORIG REF: 005 /  
OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

NIKITIN, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEZUKLADNIKOV, D.A., starshiy prepodavatel';  
YUSHMANOV, Yu.I., inzhener.

Using bismuth resistances and Hall e.m.f. pickups in measuring  
large direct currents. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 2 no.51  
(MIR 13:5)  
26-31 '59.

1. Ural'skiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov  
zheleznodorozhного transporta; Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy  
institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh  
osnov elektrotekhniki.  
(Electric measurements)

SOV/143-59-3-8/20

S(2)

AUTHORS:

Nikitin, P.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Yushmanov, Yu.I., Engineer

TITLE:

The Application of Bismuth Coils and Hall Transducers for Magnetic Field Intensity Measurements  
(Primenenie vismutovykh spiraley i datchikov Kholla dlya izmereniya napryazhennosti magnitnogo polya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 59-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe a simple method for manufacturing bismuth coils by an electrolytical method and a circuit arrangement for measuring the magnetic field intensity in which the temperature dependence of the bismuth coil is reduced. Further they describe magnetic field intensity measurements with a HgTe Hall effect transducer, which was furnished by the Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poluprovodnikov (Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Semiconductors). The well-known bismuth coil method

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for magnetic field intensity measurements is hardly used, since the instrument plants do not produce such coils. In literature, there are only references to the Hartmann & Braun coil. The authors produced a bismuth coil by electrolytical growing. They used a 1.5 mm thick plate of insulating material on which they engraved the coil pattern. This coil track was filled with bismuth powder and sintered with a soldering iron heated to a temperature just below the melting point of bismuth. Copper wires were soldered to the end of the track simultaneously. The electrolyte ( $\text{NaBiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) is prepared according to the method of Professor A.I. Levin. The electrolysis is performed at a current density within the limits of 3-5 milliamps/sq cm.  $\text{NaBiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is used in concentrations of 15 to 100 g/l with  $\text{HCl}$  (specific weight 1.113) of 85 to 300 ml/l. Figure 1 is a graph showing a comparison between a bismuth coil produced by this method and a Hartmann & Braun coil. Figure 2 is a photo

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of the bismuth coil produced by the authors's method. Figure 3 shows a measuring circuit for determining the magnetic field intensity by such a bismuth coil. The measuring circuit is a four-arm, unbalanced bridge. Two neighboring arms of the latter are composed of bismuth coils. One coil is placed into the magnetic field whose intensity is to be measured, while the other one is kept only at the same temperature as the first one. This arrangement reduces the temperature dependence of this method. The laboratory tests of an experimental measuring instrument with bismuth coils showed positive results. The device may also be used for measuring strong direct currents. Such a measuring arrangement is shown by figure 5. A magnetic circuit is built with transformer sheet steel E370 with a cross-section of 18 sq mm. The bismuth coil transducer is placed between the poles of this magnetic circuit. Thereby, it is essential that the center of the pole gap coincides with the center of

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the bus to be measured. Laboratory tests showed that the instrument error is 0.5% when measuring magnetic field intensities, and 1.5-2.5% when measuring direct currents. The authors further investigated an e.m.f. transducer based on the Hall effect, which was also used for magnetic field intensity measurements. It consisted of HgTe which was applied as a thin layer to a mica plate by vacuum atomizing. The plate had the dimensions 35 x 8 mm. Figure 7 shows a measuring circuit with such a transducer. Figure 8 shows the principal potentiometric circuit arrangement for precision measurements. At the Ural'skiy aluminiyevyy zavod (Ural Aluminum Plant) current measurements were performed at bus bars carrying 50-70 amps. The divergence of the measurement results produced by a Hall transducer and an AEG measuring transformer of class 0.5, did not exceed  $\pm 4\%$ . The authors state that the two aforementioned measuring methods may be used for

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Field Intensity Measurements

building stationary and portable field intensity  
measuring instruments. There are 4 circuit diagrams,  
1 photograph, 4 graphs and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova  
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)  
Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv  
(Chair of Electrochemical Production Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1958

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SOV/144-59-9-3/15

AUTHORS: Siunov, N.S., Professor, Dr.Tech.Sci., and  
Yushmanov, Yu.I., Aspirant

TITLE: The Influence of the Method of Connecting the Stator and  
Rotor Windings on the Operation of a Doubly-fed Motor

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 15-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Despite their advantages, doubly-fed motors are not yet  
widely used, mainly because they will not run up to speed  
independently. They have also a tendency to hunt, but  
this can easily be overcome. Schematic circuit diagrams  
of such motors, both with series or parallel connection of  
stator and rotor windings, are given in Fig 1 and circle  
diagrams are constructed in order to study their  
behaviour. To this end, expression (6) is derived and  
curves of mutual reactance as functions of magnetising  
current are given in Fig 2. With the windings connected in  
series the properties of the circle diagram depend upon  
whether the transformation ratio from primary to secondary  
is unity or not. If it is unity the applied voltage is  
divided equally between stator and rotor and the magnetic  
flux remains practically constant over the working range.

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though the saturation diminishes somewhat near maximum loads because of the voltage drop in the windings. The iron becomes saturated near the no-load point at which the circle diagram of current is distorted and passes from circle 1 to circle 2 of Fig 3. If the transformation ratio is not unity the magnetic flux is not constant because the magnetising current is not constant, and when the motor is running at full speed and load the stator voltage is greater than the supply voltage. Experimental curves of the increase in voltage on the windings as the load is increased with a transformation ratio of 0.345 are given in Fig 4. A circle diagram for the case when the transformation ratio is 0.345 is given in Fig 5. As the magnetising current rises and the mutual reactance drops, the current curve passes from circle 1 to circle 3. The maximum torque and the overload capacity are much lower than when the transformation ratio is unity. The case of parallel-connected windings is then considered. Eq (9) is derived and it is found that when the transformation ratio is unity the current diagram is the same as for the series case. ✓

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When the transformation ratio is not unity the voltages applied to stator and rotor must be such that the volts per turn on both is the same, otherwise energy passes between stator and rotor by a transformer effect, which increases the losses and impairs the power factor. A circle diagram for the case when there is a different number of turns on the stator and rotor is given in Fig 6. Here the transformation ratio is 0.345, and although the performance is not so good as when the transformation ratio is unity, its deterioration is not so great as in the case of series connection. For purposes of comparison, data for doubly-fed motors with series and parallel connection and various transformation ratios are given in Table 1. The data apply to a motor type AK-52-4 which, under induction-motor conditions, has a rated output of 4.5 kW and a power factor of 0.83. In an induction motor, power is supplied only to the stator and the rotor carries only the power loss, whilst in the doubly-fed motor power is applied both to the stator and to the rotor. Since the rotor is fully utilised in the latter case, the power ✓

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output is double that of an induction motor with the same rated current. The magnetising current of the doubly-fed motor is also less because the resultant magnetic field is created by the turns of both stator and rotor and so the power factor is greater, being about 0.98. Iron losses in the doubly-fed motor are double what they would be in an induction motor but since the other losses remain the same and the output is doubled, the efficiency is greater. To confirm the above statements, tests were made on motors for speeds of 2000, 3000 and 6000 rpm with various transformation ratios. Curves of current, active and reactive power, efficiency and power factor as functions of useful output on the motor shaft are given in Fig 7, for machines of the same size as a wound-rotor induction motor of 4.5 kW. The tests confirm that the motor has a good performance and that the power output is doubled at the rated current of 30 A. Points obtained from the circle diagram are given in Fig 7 and show good agreement with the test results. It is concluded that

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doubly-fed motors should be particularly useful for  
speeds of 6000 rpm.

There are 7 figures, 1 table and 3 references, of which  
2 are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin, Ural'skiy  
Card 5/5 politekhnicheskiy institut (Chair of Electrical  
Machines, Urals Polytechnical Institute) ✓

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6

MIKITIN, P.G., YUSHMANOV, Yu.I.

New portable device for measuring large d.c. currents. Trudy Ural.  
politekh. inst. no.79:83-92 '59. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Ammeter)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6"

YUSHMANOV, Yu. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into operating conditions of twin-feed machines at a frequency of 50 hertz." Sverdlovsk, 1960. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Uralskiy Polytechnic Inst im S. M. Kirov, Chair of Electrical Machines); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 161)

SIUNOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; YUSHMANOV, Turiy  
Ivanovich, aspirant

Characteristics of a machine with double feed operating as a  
generator. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.6:88-92  
'60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin Ural'skogo  
politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Siunov). 2. Kafedra  
elektricheskikh mashin Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta  
(for Yushmanov).

(Electric generators)

SERYY, IGOR' mikhaylovich, assistent; YUSHMANOV, YURIY IVANOVICH,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; YANKO-TRINITSKIY, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH,  
doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Effect of damping moments on the dynamic stability of a synchronous  
motor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.7:16-25 '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskoy elektrotekhniki Ural'skogo  
politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Seryy). 2. Nachal'nik  
vychislitel'nogo tsentra Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta  
(for Yushmanov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy teoreticheskoy  
elektrotekhniki Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for  
Yanko-Trinitskiy).

(Electric motors, Synchronous)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6

YUSHMANOV, Yu.I.; PLASTUN, A.T.; NEDOBIEJKO, S.I.

Calculation of an asynchronous motor using the "Ural-1"  
computer. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.124:65-69 '62.  
(MIRA 16:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6"

L 10372-67 EMT(B) DS/AS  
ACC NR: AP6039926 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/0015/0089/0390

INVENTORS: Kolesnikov, G. S.; Tevlina, A. S.; Chuchun, A. Ye.; Barabashkina, I. A.; Yushmanova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining porous sulfo-ion-exchange resin. Class 39, No. 184450 (Announced by Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Kondratenko (Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut))

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: Ion exchange resin, polymerisation, porosity, polymer, resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a porous sulfo-ion-exchange resin by graft copolymerization of styrol and a polymer containing isopropyl groups in the presence of a free-radical type initiator and of divinyl benzene as the cross-linking agent. The polymerization is followed by sulfonation with either sulfuric acid or weak oleum. To obtain a polymer with different porosity (capable of sorbing large organic ions), polyarylenealkyl is used as the isopropyl-group-containing polymer.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb65 UDC: 661.183.123.2:62-405.8:678.746.22-139:66.094.403  
Card 1/1

L 10423-67 EWT(m) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6029913 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0087/0081

33

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S.; Chuchin, A. Ye.; Tsvilina, A. S.; Yushmanova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining a porous sulfocationite. Class 39, No. 184434  
Announced by Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy  
khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut)

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tsv za, no. 15, 1966, 87

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, styrol, sulfuric acid, ion

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a porous sulfocationite by the copolymerization of styrol and divinyl benzene. The copolymer so obtained is then sulfurized with sulfuric acid. To increase the sorptional ability of the cationite to large organic ions, a polymer hydroperoxide from polyarylenealkyl is introduced into the copolymerization reaction.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec64

Card 1/1 5/0

UDC: 661.183.123.2:618.746.22:136.622:66.094.524.5

YUSHTIN, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; OSMINKIN, Ya.M., inzh., retsazent;  
FASHKOV, N.Ye., inzh., retsazent; PENOVA, Ye.M., red.;  
KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekim.red.

[What a crane operator should know about safety engineering]  
Chto nuzhno znat' kranovshchiku o tekhnike bezopasnosti.  
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 29 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Safety measures)

YUSHTIN, Y. I.

REZNIKOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; YUSHTIN, Yevgeniy Ivancovich; GURCHAKOV, N.D.,  
otvetstvennyy red.; MISHKEVICH, G.I., red.; LVOVSKINA, I.I., tekhn.  
red.

[Filter-absorber for electric welding] Fil'tr-poglotitel' dlia  
elektrosvarochnykh rabot. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo radio-  
stroit. promyshl., 1957. 27 p. (MIRA 1187)  
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

YUSHTIN, YEVGENIY IVANOVICH

BELYAYEV, Leonid Mikhaylovich; YUHTIN, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; TITOV,  
A.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MISHAVICH, G.I., redaktor;  
KAMOLOVA, V.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety engineering in the operation of hoisting machinery in  
ship building] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri ekspluatatsii gruzo-  
pod'emykh mekhanizmov v sudostroenii. Leningrad, Gos. nauchnoe  
izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl. 1957. 69 p. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety measures)

SIDOROCHKIN, S.S.; OSMINKIN, Ya.M.; CHURIN, V.N.; YUSHTIN, Ye.I.; YANKOVSKAYA, Z.V.; BOHODULENKO, I.K., otv. red.; SMOLEV, B.V., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual on safety engineering and industrial hygiene in four volumes] Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennoi sanitarii v chetyrekh tomakh. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Sost. S.S. Sidorochkin i dr. Otv. red. I.K. Borodulenko. Lenograd, Sudpromgiz. Vol.1. [General regulations] Obshchie polozheniya. 1962. 575 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Industrial hygiene--Laws and legislation)  
(Industrial safety--Laws and legislation)

SIDOROCHKIN, S.S.; OSMINKIN, Ya.M.; CHURIN, V.N.; YUSHTIN, Ye.I.;  
YANKOVSKAYA, Z.V.; BORODULENKO, I.K., otv. red.; SMOLEV,  
B.V., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Manual on safety engineering and industrial sanitation  
in four volumes] Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti i  
proizvodstvennoi sanitarii v chetyrekh tomakh. Izd.2.,  
perer. i dop. Sost. S.S.Sidorochkin i dr. Otv. red.  
I.K.Borodulenko. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz. Vol.4. [Regula-  
tions, instructions, norms] Pravila, instruktsii, normy.  
(MIRA 17:3)  
1963. 588 p.

SOKOLOV, Dmitriy Yakovlevich. Prinimal uchastiye YUSHMANOV,  
Yu.L., kard. tekhn. nauk; SAFONOV, P.V., red.

[Use of water power] Ispol'zovanie vodnoi energii. Mo-  
skva, Kolos, 1965. 445 p. (MIRA 18:10)

YEL'SUKOV, M.P.; GROMOVA, L.I.; YUSHONKOVA, N.P.

Converting the spring field pea (*Pisum arvense*) into the winter  
field pea. Agrobiologiya no.6:800-805 N-D '61. (MIR 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov imeni  
V.R. Vil'yams, st. Lugovaya, Moskovskoy oblasti.  
(Field pea)

VASIL'YEV, V.N.; YUSHTIN, Ye.I., redaktor; SHAYRAK, Ye.M., redaktor;  
FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety measures in the shipbuilding industry] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v sudostroitel'noi promyshlennosti. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promysh.1955. 183 p.(MLRA 8:11)  
(Shipbuilding--Safety measures)

SIDOROCHKIN, S.S.; OSMINKIN, Ya.M.; CHURIN, V.N.; YUSHTIN, Ye.I.;  
YANKOVSKAYA, Z.V.; POKROVSKIY, M.N., otv. red.; PENOVA,  
Ye.M., red.; SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.; KOMAROVA, N.P., red.

[Handbook on safety engineering and industrial sanitation in  
three volumes] Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti i proiz-  
vodstvennoi sanitarii v trekh tomakh. Leningrad, Sudostroenie.  
Vol.2. 1965. 679 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Laws, statutes, etc.

SIDOROVICHIN, S.S.; OSMINKIN, Ya.M.; CHURIN, V.N.; JUSHTIN, Ye.I.;  
YANKOVSKAYA, Z.V.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.I., otv.red.; LAZAROV, Yu.S.,  
red.; KAMOLOVA, V.H., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on accident prevention and industrial sanitation; in  
three volumes] Spravochnik po tekhnike bezopasnosti i pro-  
myshlennoi sanitarii; v trekh tomakh. Leningrad, Gos.sotuznoe  
izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl. Vol.2. [Regulations, instructions,  
norms] Pravila, instruktsii, normy. 1959. 525 p.

(MIRA-13:2)

(Industrial safety) (Industrial hygiene)

SOLOV'YEV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; RIKHTER, A.A., retsenzant;  
YUZHIN, Ye.I., nauchn. red.; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.

[Safety measures in hull shops] Tekhnika bezopasnosti  
v korpusnykh tsekhakh. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965.  
109 p. (MIRA 18:2)

KADYROV, N.K.; YUSIBOVA, A.D.; GABIBOV, A.B.

Graphic analysis of the pvt-relations of certain liquid alkanes.  
of normal structure. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn.  
nauk no.4:85-97 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6

YUSIF-ZADE, D.G.

Investigating the solution of one type of nonlinear integral  
equation. Uch.sap.AGU no.2:11-19 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Integral equations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6"

YUSIF-ZADE, Dzh. G., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of special solutions of a nonlinear integral equation with a nucleus which is polynomial with respect to the parameter". Baku, 1959. 9 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Azerb

State U im S. M. Kirov), 100 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 109)

YUSIF-ZADE, Dzh.G.

Studying special solutions of a class of nonlinear integral  
equations. Uch.zap.AGU.Fiz.-mat.i khim.ser. no.1:19-29  
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Integral equations)

ABDULLAYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NABIYEV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZHAVADOV,  
A.A., inzh.; ISAYEV, D.G., inzh.; YUSIFOV, A.A., inzh.

Converter of the time-pulse telemetering system with electric  
power compensation. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 19 no. 3:15-17 Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:4)

ARDULLAYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NABIYEV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YUSIFOV, A.A.,  
Inzh.

Telemetering system of scanning conversion. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 17  
(MIRA 17:1)  
no.10:22-24 0 63.

31511

S/058/61/000/010/007/100  
A001/A101

21.6000

AUTHORS: Talib, M. A., Yusifov, A. G.

TITLE: On some specific features of the effect of X- and gamma-rays on electric resistivity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 57, abstract 10B171  
(Izv. AN AzerbSSR, Ser. fiz. matem. i tekhn. n.", 1960, no. 6,  
91-97, Azerb. summary).TEXT: The authors investigated sensitivity of CdS to ionizing radiation with the purpose of constructing small-size dosimeters for X- and  $\gamma$ -rays. Variation of dark resistivity in dependence on intensity and wave composition of an operating short-wave resistance served as criterion of sensitivity. 20 specimens having almost equal sizes were investigated. Intensity of a dose was determined by means of an ionization chamber with walls of an air-equivalent material. The results obtained are represented by graphs. The measurements have shown that sensitivities of CdS sensors are different even for equal doses of radiation with different wave composition; therefore, every sensor should be calibrated individually.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

X

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6

GADZHIYEV, Ya.G.; YUSIFOV, A.G.

Significance of iodine in raising guinea pigs. Lab. delo  
no. 8:509 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6"

ACC NR: AP7008662

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0249/66/022/009/0639/0042

AUTHOR: Guseynov, D. A.; Akhmedov, Sh. T.; Magerramov, M. N.; Khalilova, R. A.; Yusifov, Ch. A.

ORG: Institute for Chemistry of Additives (Institut khimii pricadok)

TITLE: Allylation of naphthalene,  $\alpha$ -methylnaphthalene, tetralin, acenaphthene, biphenyl and fluorene by allyl alcohol in the presence of acid catalysts

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 22, no. 9, 1966, 39-42

TOPIC TAGS: allyl alcohol, naphthalene, diphenyl compound, fluorene, acenaphthene

ABSTRACT: Allyl derivatives of polynuclear and condensed aromatic hydrocarbons were synthesized by allylation of the latter with allyl alcohol in the presence of the acid catalysts  $ZnCl_2$ ,  $FeCl_3$  and  $SnCl_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ .  $ZnCl_2$  was found to be the most effective catalyst. The following compounds were obtained (yields are given in parentheses): allylnaphthalene (68.3%), allyl- $\alpha$ -methylnaphthalene (88.1%), allyltetralin (55.8%), allylbiphenyl (44.5%), allylacenaphthene (34.8%), and allylfluorene (50.0%). The effect of different reaction parameters such as temperature, ratio of the reacting components, amount of catalyst, duration of experiment, etc. on the yield of the products was studied. Monoallyl derivatives were found to form almost exclusively. If  $FeCl_3$  or  $SnCl_4 \cdot 6H_2O$  are used, the allylation reaction is slow and the yield of allyl derivatives does not exceed 15-20%. The paper was presented by Academician

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7008642

AN AzorbSSR Kulliyev, A. I. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Feb66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

YUSIFOV, I.M.

Investment of commercial and industrial capital in cotton  
growing in Azerbaijan at the end of the 19th and beginning  
of the 20th century [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]  
Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 11 no.7:507-512 J1 '55. (MIRA 5:1)  
(Azerbaijan--Cotton growing)

YESIFOV, R.Yu.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in Tertiary sediments in the  
boundaries of the Bezdag Range. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR, Ser. geol.-  
geogr. nauk no. 5(82) 1964.  
(MIRA 18:6)

ABBASOV, M.T.; KULIYEV, A.M.; MAMEDOV, O.A.; YUSIFOV, Yu.B.

Determining average oil saturation in the flow of solution-gas expansion. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no. 3:78-84 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DRYAKHOVA, V.I., red.; YUSIM, F.M., red.; POLONSKIX, S.A., tekhn.  
red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Republic-wide Conference of  
Plant Physiologists and Biochemists of Moldavia Plant]  
Tezisy dokladov Respublikanskoi nauchnoi konferentsii fizio-  
logov i biokhimikov rastenii Moldavii. Kishinev, Izd-vo  
"Shintsa" Akad. nauk Moldavskoi SSR, 1962. 118 p.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Respublikanskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya fizicologov i  
biokhimikov rasteniy Moldavii, 1st.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6

BOGAYCHUK, V.G. [Bohaichuk, V.H.]; YUSIM, F.M. [IUsym, F.M.]; LEYZEROVICH,  
M.Ya.; ZIL'BERGLEYT, I.S.

Proposals of efficiency promoters of the Odessa Shoe Factory  
No. 2. Leh.prom. no.1:88-92 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Odessa--Shoe industry--Technological innovations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6"

SHAROVA, Nina Leonidovna; YUSIM, F.M., red.; POLONSKIY, S.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Perennial flowering plants of Moldavia] Mnogoletnie tsvetoch-  
nye rastenija Moldavii. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1962.  
97 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Moldavia--Flowers)

YUSIM, F.M. [Uusym, F.M.]; LEYZEROVICH, M.Ya.; CHUMAK, V.S.; BRENER, L.G.,  
[Brener, L.H.]

Proposals of the efficiency promoters of the Odessa Shoe Factory No.2.  
Leh.prom. no.3159-61 Je - Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Odessa—Shoe manufacture—Technological innovations)

VULIKHMAN, V.A.; FRIDMAN, M.S.; FINKEL', A.I.; YUSIM, O.M.

Automated production line for low-modulus wetting of raw materials.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.6:26-27 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Ukrugiprogidroliz.

FINKEL', A.I.; BULIKHMAN, V.A.; FRIDMAN, M.S.; YUSIM, G.M.

Automation of dumping carts for the charging of hydrolysis apparatus.  
(MIRA 18:9)  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.6:23-29 '65.

1. Ukrugiprogidroliz.

24.6600

82412

8/056/60/038/03/19/053  
B006/B014

AUTHORS: Vayner, R., Yusim, Kh.

TITLE: The Effect of Nuclear Deformation <sup>19</sup> on the Electron Wave Function. Application to the Beta Decay <sup>79</sup>PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,  
Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 870-876

TEXT: Within the framework of the perturbation theory the authors investigated the influence exerted by a quadrupole interaction upon the wave function of a system consisting of a deformed axisymmetric nucleus and one electron. Calculation is made in first approximation with respect to the deformation parameter. The authors developed new functions which are used to calculate the matrix elements of electron capture and beta decay. In the case of a nonspherical nucleus, electron- and nuclear variables cannot be separated. So-called "satellite" angular momenta occur,  $I$  (of the nucleus) and  $j$  (of the electron), which must satisfy the inequalities  $|I-I_0| \leq 2$  and  $|j-j_0| \leq 2$ , as follows from the properties of the Clebsch-Gordan- and Racah coefficients.  $I_0$  and/or  $j_0$  denote the total angular <sup>79</sup>  $\Delta$

Card 1/3

82418

The Effect of Nuclear Deformation on the Electron Wave Function. Application to the Beta Decay. S/056/60/038/03/19/033  
B006/B014

momenta in the absence of quadrupole interaction. An explicit expression is obtained for the wave functions - equation (21) - whose behavior in the region  $r < R$  ( $R$  - nuclear radius) is investigated. "Satellite" states lead to the appearance of new matrix elements which are able in certain cases to modify the probabilities of the respective transitions considerably. In the case of beta decay at energies up to 1 Mev,  $Z \sim 70$ ,  $Q_0 \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$ , and  $\Delta I \geq 3$  ( $\Delta I$  is the difference between the nuclear spin of initial and final state), the new matrix elements can be superior by two one or two orders of magnitudes to those which are computed without taking account of nuclear deformation (viz. without "satellite" states). The authors finally thank V. Rittenberg for his assistance, as well as Academician Sh. Tsitsyka and A. Gel'berg for their discussions. There are 17 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut Akademii Rumynskoy narodnoy respubliky, g. Bukharest (Physics Institute of the Academy of the Romanian People's Republic, City of Bucharest). Universitet im. Parkhona, g. Bukharest (Parkhon University, City of Bucharest)

Card 2/3

The Effect of Nuclear Deformation on the  
Electron Wave Function. Application to the  
Beta Decay

824.1C  
S/056/60/03e/03/19/033  
B006/B014

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1959

X

Card 3/3

YUSIM, Kh.I.

Floating spleen simulating a pathologically displaced kidney.  
Vest. khir. 77 no.1:116-117 Ja '56 (MIRA 9:5)

1. In chirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy Yu. V.  
Astroshnikov) 1-y Bel'tsev gorodeskoy bol'nitsey.  
(KIDNEYS--DISPLACEMENTS)

YUSIM, Kh.I.

Internal hemorrhage resulting from spontaneous rupture of a  
seminoma of an undescended testicle. Khirurgiia 35 no.9:118-119  
'59. (MIRI 13:12)

(TESTICLE—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)  
(PERITONEUM)

SPLAVNIK, V.M.; YUSIM, Kh.I.

Three cases of renal echinococcosis. Trudy Kish. gos. med. inst.  
24:259-260 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. I-ya bol'nitsa g. Bel'tsy (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor  
med. nauk S.D. Goligorskiy.

YUSIM, Kh.I.

Kidney tumor leading to grave hypertension. Urologia no.6:50  
'64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. Ya.S.Kotiger) l-y bol'nitsy  
goroda Bel'tsy Moldavskoy SSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4019308

S/0000/63/003/001/0155/0159

AUTHOR: Gorbachev, A. A.; Polukhin, Yu. M.; Ravich, A. M.; Yusim, L. M.

TITLE: Optical investigations of photosensitive glasses

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznemu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy\* p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy\* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 155-159

TOPIC TAGS: glass, photosensitivity, photosensitive glass, glass optical property, lithium aluminosilicate; image formation, absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, crystallization center

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of image formation in photosensitive glasses of the lithium aluminosilicate system and the kinetics of the formation of crystallization centers were investigated. The following optical characteristics were studied: the absorption spectra of irradiated, nonirradiated, and thermally-treated glasses; the relationship between the absorption of glasses and temperature under continuous heating of the sample; the thermoluminescence, and the luminescence spectra of irradiated and nonirradiated glasses depending on the temperature of thermal treatment. Absorption spectra for glass 2L depending on the thermal treatment and  
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019308

silver concentration are given. The main investigations were carried out on the photosensitive glass 2L. Irradiation was carried out with the PRK-7 lamp at a distance of 400 mm from the sample. The spectra were recorded with an SF-4 quartz spectrophotometer. It was concluded that the photoelectrons, the release of which is connected with the presence of a sensitizer in the glass, pass to the metastable level during irradiation, where they are localized because of the high viscosity of the glass. When heated, the electrons are able to move and are localized in the vicinity of the silver ions, forming the so-called "atomic center". This is accompanied by an increase in absorption in the visible part of the spectrum. At higher temperatures either the size of the centers grows due to the separation of silver on them (after brief exposure) or the size of the particles grows due to their coagulation (prolonged exposure). After the critical sizes are attained these particles become the nuclei of glass crystallization. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17May63

SUB CODE: MT, OP

Card 2/2

DATE ACQ: 21Nov63

NO REF Sov: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

VAYSFEL'D, N.M.; GORBACHEV, A.A.; YUDIM, L.M.

Crystallization of photosensitive glasses as dependent on  
the method of isolating the crystallization centers. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 152 no.4:901-904 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrovakuumnogo stekla.  
Predstavлено akademikom A.V. Shubnikovym.

ACC N# AP6025601

(A)

SOURCE COD.: VR/0413/66/000/013/0126/0127

INVENTOR: Venediktov, V. A.; Vasil'yev, Yu. A.; Popov, N. I.; Markelov, Ye. V.; Veynblat, M. Kh.; D'yakov, A. P.; Shishakov, K. I.; Yusim, Ya. S.; Skvortsov, A. M.; Kireyev, Yu. A.; Guzanov, G. N.; Gerasimovich, S. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. Class 47, No. 183539 [announced by the Turbine Motor Plant (Turbomotornyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1965, 126-127

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, hydraulic device, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. The unit consists of a housing with a hole for fluid delivery and a movable annular disc with a compensating cavity set inside the housing. The installation is designed for more reliable and simpler filling of the unit with fluid by providing the faces of the disc or the internal surface of the housing opposite the hole for fluid delivery with at least one annular groove connected to the compensating cavity by channels in the disc body.

UDC: 621-752.2

Card 1/2

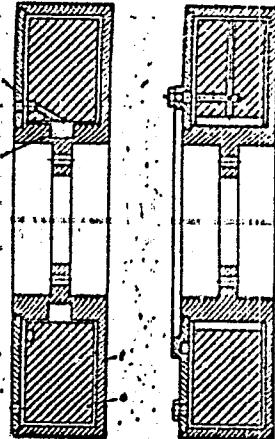
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6

ACC. NR: A76025661

- 1--housing
- 2--annular groove
- 3--compensating cavity
- 4--disc

SUB CODE: 13.29 SUBM DATE: 28Apr65



Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310002-6"

SHIRSHOV, I. V., kand. ekon. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr., red.; LISNYAK, Ye. I., red.; SHEVCHUK, I. P., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; FROKOP'YEV, G. S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; NIKIFOROV, A. V., nauchnyy sotr., red.; YUSIM, N. B., red.; MARKOVICH, G. L., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the economics of the agriculture of Moldavia]  
Voprosy ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaistva Moldavii; materialy.  
Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Respublikanskoye ekonomiceskoye soveshchaniye po sel'skomu  
khozyaystvu, Kishinev, 1959. 2. Moldavskiy filial Akademii nauk  
SSSR (for Shirshov, Nikiforov).

(Moldavia—Agriculture—Economic aspects)

**TUSIM, N.S., insh.**

~~West Germany's river fleet (from "Hansa" 1957). Rech. transp. 17  
no.3:3 of cover Mr '58.~~ (MIRA 11:4)  
(Germany, West--Ships)

YUSIM, N.S.,mekhanik-pastavnik

New trends in the development of West Germany's river fleet.  
Rech.transp. 18 no.1:53 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Germany, West--Ships)  
(Germany, West--Inland water transportation)

YUSIM, R.A., insh.

Innovators of the capital's building industry. Izobr. v SSSR 3 no.3:  
28-32 Kr '58. (MIRA lit3)  
(Moscow--Construction industry)

YUSIM, Veniamin Il'ich MODYLEVSKIY, David Naumovich; OSIPOV, M.S., red.  
BORUHOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Steam turbine power trains] Paroturbinnye energopomezhi. Moskva,  
Gos. energ. izd-vo. Pt.1. [Power trains with a capacity of 2500 kvt.  
(MIRA 14:11)  
1961. 116 p.  
(Steam power plants) (Railroads—Trains)

YUSIM, Veniamin Il'ich; RAKHMAN, Aron Davydovich; MODYLEVSKIY,  
David Naumovich; RASSUDOV, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk,  
retsenzent; SINEZHNIKOVA, L.N., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,  
tekhn. red.

[Steam-turbine power plants mounted on railroad cars]  
Paroturbinnye energopoezda. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat.  
Pts.2-3.[Steam-turbine power plants with 1000-5000 kw.  
ratings mounted on railroad cars] Paroturbinnye energo-  
poezda moshchnost'iu 1000-5000 kvt. 1963. 174 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

YUSIM, Veniamin Il'ich; RAKHMAN, Aron Davydovich; MODYLEVSKIY,  
David Naumovich; RASSUDOV, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk,  
retsenszent; SINEL'NIKOVA, L.N., red.

[Steam-turbine power trains] Paroturbinnye energopoezda. Mo-  
skva, Gosenergocizdat, Pt.2. 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 17:5)

YUSIM,V.I.

MARIYEV, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; OL'KHOVSKIY, O.G., inzh.; YUSIM, V.I., inzh.

Selecting a type of gas turbine power generator railroad car.  
Mlek.sta. 28 no.10:40-43 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Electric generators)

VAYSMAN, N.A.; YUSIM, Ya.M.

The 2706 type semiautomatic machine for fine boring with a  
programmed automatic cycle process. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.  
no.1:22-25 '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Drilling and boring machinery) (Hydraulic control)

GOIMAR, G.Ye., prof.; YESSIM, Ye.M.

State of the blood coagulation system in uterine myoma and  
typical endometrial uterine hemorrhages. Izvush. i gin. zdrav. 21(2)-22 (6).  
(KEMI 18,19)

2. Sistem koagulyatsii v klinicheskikh i praktycheskikh usloviyakh (nachalnik - D.V. Kuznetsova);  
naučnyy rukovoditel' - prof. G.Ye. Goimar; 10 Central'nyy klinicheskyy  
bol'nych izmer. Samara. (nachalnik A.A. Potap'yants); Ministerstvo  
zdravookhraneniya, Moscow.

YUSIN, A., radiotelegrafist 1-go klassa, ryadovoy; SUVOROV, V., radiotelegrafist 2-go klassa, yefretor

Training radio operators for work in existing networks. Vest. protivovozd.  
obor. no.1:26 Ja '61. (MIA 14:2)  
(Radiotelegraph)

VOLVOY, D., inzh.; YUSIN, V., inzh.

Establishment of traffic schedules by means of electronic calculating machines. Roch. transp. 20 no. 3:15-17 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Inland water transportation) (Electronic calculating machines)

KUDRYAVTSEV, N.; YUSIN, V., starshiy inzh.

Prospects for the use of passenger ships with underwater wings  
in the Caspian Basin. Mor. flot 22 no.3:8-10 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik ekspluatatsionno-ekonomicheskogo sektora  
tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo zavoda "Krasnoye Sormovo"  
(for Kudryavtsev). 2. Ekspluatatsionno-ekonomicheskiy sektor  
tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo zavoda "Krasnoye Sormovo" (for  
Yusin).

(Caspian Sea—Merchant marine—Passenger traffic)  
(Planing hulls)

BEBURISHVILLI, Ye.M.; YUSIN, V.A., professor, direktor; STEPANOV, N.N., professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

Variations of the enteric bacilli in dysentery in children (Author's abstract).  
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.7:73 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Turkmeneskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. (Dysentery)

YUSIN, V.A.; SULTANOV, F.F.

*Effect of overheating on the permeability of blood capillaries.*  
Izv. Akad. Nauk Turk. SSR no. 4:69-75 '55. (MLR 9:5)

1. Turkmeneskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.V.  
Stalina.

(CAPILLARIES)

YUSIN, V. A., Prof. (Ashkhabad)

"The Nerve Mechanisms of Phenomena of Permeability in the Intact Organism,"  
a report presented at the First Conference of Pathologists of Central Asia and  
Kazakhstan held in Stalingrad, 12-15, Feb 1955, Ark. Patol., 17, No. 3, 83-87,  
1955

Abstract Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

YUSIN, V. A.

R-14

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effect of Physical Factors.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71297

Author Inst Title : Yusin, V.A., Sultanov, F.F.

Data on the Study of Capillary Permeability of the Brain  
and Inner Organs in Ultra-Violet Irradiation.

Orig Pub : AN TuSSR, 1956, No 2, 54-59

Abstract : The heads of white rats were irradiated by a mercury-quartz lamp at a distance of 30 cm in the course of 20 minutes. Acrychin (1 ml/200 gm) in CMR percent HCl could be easily determined by a luminescent analysis 24 hrs, after a single irradiation, within and in the inner organs towards ahrinin was observed. The authors correlate this fact with the functional changes in the central nervous system due to the ultra-violet

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Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Effect of Physical Factors. R-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71297

irradiation.

After multiple irradiations (20 minutes daily) the capillary permeability was less pronounced; the authors explain this fact by summation of stimuli, leading to inhibition, as adaptation towards repeated action of excessive stimuli. This hypothesis is confirmed by the absence of increase in capillary permeability with a single irradiation during deep sleep ( sodium amital), which abolishes the reflex mechanism and stops the flow of trophic impulses.

Card 2/2

- 164 -

YUSIN, V.A., prof., nauchnyy doyatel' nauki; GLIMBERMAN, Ye. Ya.,  
dottsent

The Ashkhabad Epidemiological and Hygienic Research Institute during  
the past thirty years. Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.513-6 8-0 '59.

(ASHKABAD--EPIDEMIOLOGY--RESEARCH)

(MIRA 13:4)

SOYUZOV, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VOLOVAY, D.I., inzh.; YUSIN, V.L.,  
inzh.

Applying the theory of probabilities in operating statistics.  
Rech.transp. 18 no.9:7-9 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Inland water transportation--Statistics)

YUSIN, Ye.M.

Anecdot in pregnant women. Sov.med. 26 no.12:91-94 D '62.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. D.M. Kazarnovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. G.Ye. Gofman) TSentral'-noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A. Semashko (nachal'nik A.A. Potsubeyenko) Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.  
(ANEMIA) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

GOFMAN, G.Ye., prof.; YUSIM, Ya.M.

Amniotic fluid embolism, associated w/fibrinogenemia and acute renal insufficiency. Akush. i gin. 39 no.4(85-89) Jl-Ag'63  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (nachal'nik D.M.Kazarnovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. G. Ye.Gofman) TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A. Semashko (nachal'nik A.A. Ptsubayenko) Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

BOGATIKOV, A.S.; YUSIPOV, A.I.

Television in the coal mining industry. Biul.tehn.-ekon.  
inform. no.5:8-10 '59. (NIHA 12:8)  
(Industrial television)

YUSIPOV, A.A., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.M., inzh.

Use of industrial television in coal preparation plants.  
Obog. i brik. ugl. no. 15:22-35 '60. (MIRT 14:12)

(Coal preparation plants)  
(Industrial television)

SKLOVSKAYA, A.A., otv. red.; DREMAYLO, P.G., inzh., zam. otv. red.; KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, zam. otv. red.; AVETISYAN, A.N., red.; BRILLIANTOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GALIGUZOV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GORLOV, I.P., red.; GREBENSHCHIKOV, V.P., red.; DAVYDKOV, M.I., red.; ZVENIGORODESKIY, G.Z., red.; KARPOVA, N.N., red.; KOZKO, A.N., red.; MARUSEV, P.A., red.; PONOMAREV, I.V., red.; POPUTNIKOV, F.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TURCHENKO, V.K., red.; FILIPPOV, V.A., red.; YUSIPOV, A.A., red.; YAGODKINA, T.K., red.; MIRONOVA, T.A., red. Izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

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L 36147-66 EWT(a)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/DJ  
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35

AUTHOR: Yusipov, Z. I; Kremenskiy, I. G.

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TITLE: Extrusion through a roller-die

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TOPIC TAGS: roller die extrusion, metal extrusion, die, roll forging, metallurgic research

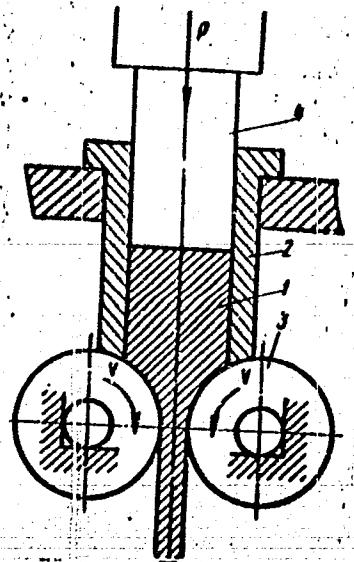
ABSTRACT: A newly developed method of extruding metal through a roller-die is described. The method consists in that the billet (Fig. 1) is extruded with a punch through a die consisting of two freely rotating rollers. Cylindrical lead blanks measuring 50 mm in diameter and 110 mm in length were experimentally extruded through such a die consisting of two rollers with the diameter of 80 mm each. For comparison, other specimens were extruded through a die with fixed rollers. The extrusion resulted in a strip-shaped forging 12 mm thick and 50 mm wide. In all cases the extrusion rate was 50 mm/min. As can be seen from the indicator diagrams in Fig. 2 in all cases the specimens extruded through the die with rotating rollers (case A) (curves 2 and 4) required a roughly 15% smaller extrusion pressure than the specimens extruded through the die with fixed rollers (case B) (curves 3 and 5). In Fig. 2 sector I corresponds

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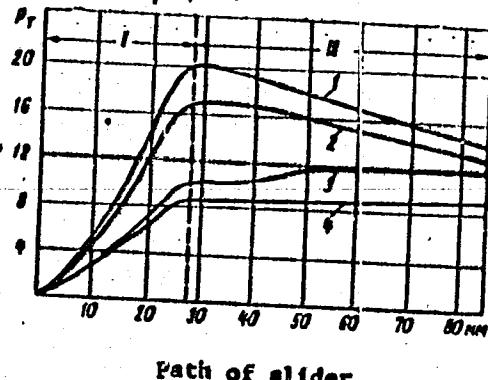
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**Fig. 1. Diagram of extrusion through roller-die**

1 - billet; 2 - container; 3 - rollers;  
4 - punch

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**Fig. 2. Indicator diagrams of extrusion:**

- 1 - through fixed rollers without lubrication;
- 2 - through rotating rollers without lubrication;
- 3 - through fixed rollers with lubrication;
- 4 - through rotary rollers with lubrication.

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to the region of extrusion through the die and sector II, to the stage of steady-state flow of metal through the die. The normal stresses on the punch amount to  $\sigma_n = 10.5 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  in case A and  $\sigma_n = 12 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  in case B. Such a decrease in extrusion pressure and stress in the case of the die with rotating rollers is attributable to the reduction in friction between the metal and the die surfaces. An analysis of the coordinate grids plotted on the specimens showed that in case A the distribution of deformations was more uniform and the area of plastic deformation smaller than in Case B. What is more, when extruding through rotary rollers (case A) it is easier to cool the roller surfaces with a coolant supplied from outside, and the wear on the roller surfaces is smaller because the entire area of roller surfaces is engaged as because then the possibility of continuous lubrication of these surfaces is assured. Last but not least, it appears that extrusion through mobile roller dies of this kind may also be employed to produce forgings of more intricate shapes, including forgings with a lengthwise varying cross sectional area. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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Card 3/3 11

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